

A Compleat, Genuine, and Impartial  
**A C C O U N T**  
O F T H E  
**L I V E S**  
O F T H E  
**Two Rebel LORDS**  
W H O

Were executed on *Tower - Hill*,  
*August 18, 1746*;

W I T H

A faithful NARRATIVE of their TRIALS,  
their Behaviour while under Sentence, and  
at the Place of Execution.

A L S O

An exact COPY of Lord *Kilmarnock's* moving  
Speech to the House of Peers.

With many other authentic Particulars.

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By R. MOORE, of the *Tower-Hamlets*.

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L O N D O N:

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A Genuine, Compleat, and Impartial  
**ACCOUNT**  
OF THE  
**Lords KILMARNOCK and**  
**BALMERINO, &c. \* \* \***



**WILLIAM** *Boyde*, Earl of *Kilmarnock*, and Lord *Boyde*, was descended of an ancient and honourable Family. His Title of Earl is taken from *Kilmarnock*, a royal Borough in the Shire of *Cunningham*, in *Scotland*. The first of this Family who acquired the Dignity of a Peer, was named *Robert*. He was a Man of considerable Abilities, and equally fitted for the Field and the Cabinet: He

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was called to the Parliament by the Name and Title of Lord *Boyd* of *Kilmarnock*. This Nobleman had a Son, named *Robert* also ; a Person of a lively and ready Wit, and penetrating Judgment. He was raised to the Dignity of Regent of *Scotland*, during the Minority of *James* the III. who created *Thomas*, the Son of the Regent, Earl of *Arran*, in his Father's Life-time, and gave him in Marriage the Lady *Mary Stewart*, eldest Sister to the King. Shortly after his royal Brother-in-law appointed him Ambassador to Denmark, where he negociated a Treaty of Marriage betwixt *James* the III. of *Scotland*, and a Daughter of the *Danish* Monarch, whom the Earl of *Arran* espoused in the Name of the *Scotch* King. But this Nobleman having the Misfortune of being at Enmity with several of his Fellow Subjects, Men of Power and great Influence both in the Country and at Court, they took the Opportunity of the Ambassador's Absence, and so successfully plotted his Ruin, that on his Return with the new Queen, he found himself necessitated to make Use of one of the *Danish* Ships, which convoyed her Majesty, to fly into *Denmark* for Protection ; and thither he carried his Wife, the King's Sister. Afterwards, *Anno* 1470, going



going to pay a Visit to the Duke of *Burgundy*, he died at *Antwerp*, and was honourably interred at the Expence of that Duke, who erected a magnificent Monument to his Memory.

In the Reign of King *Charles* the II. *William* Lord *Boyd* was created Earl of *Kilmarnock*. This Nobleman was remarkable for his Wit, Learning, solid Judgment, and extraordinary Activity in the Interest of that Monarch. Thus this Family which had remained in Obscurity from the Time of the famous *Thomas* Earl of *Arran*, at this Period appeared again in Parliament with its ancient Lustre.

*William*, great Grandson to the last mentioned Nobleman, was the unfortunate Peer, who suffered Death on *Tower Hill*, *August* 18, 1746. He was very young at the Time of his Father's Death; so that as he was too soon left to the Government of himself; as he had the usual Indulgence given to young Nobleman by those to whom the Care of their Education is committed; and being also strongly biassed by the natural Vivacity of his Temper, it is no Wonder that he contracted an early Aversion to the more rigorous Studies, and the Practice of the stricter

moral Precepts and prudential Maxims for regulating the Conduct of Youth ; However he made some Progress in Claf-fical Learning, and acquired a tolerable Insight into Philosophy and Mathematicks. But having too much Mercury in his Dis-position for an intense Application to these sedate Accomplishments, he applied him-self with greater Success to the more fashi-onable ones of Riding, Fencing, Musick and Dancing, in all which he was well skill'd, and was generally ranked by Men of Taste, among the politest Gentlemen of the North.

On his coming to the Possession of his Patrimonial Estate, he found it much en-cumber'd, and a considerable Part of it mortgaged or sold ; nor were my Lord's Temper and Inclinations by any means fitted for improving his Fortune by a fru-gal Management ; on the contrary, his Profusion daily wasted what was before insufficient for supporting him in that Cir-cle of Gaity and Diversions in which he continually roved. At length he thought of bettering his Circumstances by Matrimony, and in order to this he made his Address to Lady *Anne Livingstone*, Daugh-ter to the Earl of *Linlithgow*, a Lady of considerable Fortune, and natural Accom-plishments :

plishments : But her Relations, knowing the Earl's Estate was greatly reduced, strenuously opposed the Match ; however the Agreeableness and Gentility of his Lordship's Person and Address caught the young Lady's Heart, and she married him without the Consent of her Parents ; 'tis said, however, that they did not live very happily together ; but 'tis certain that if his Lordship was not a fond, he was a well-bred and polite Husband, and treated her at least like a Gentleman.

The Earl's Irregularities, added to the Charge of a Family, at length reduced his Circumstances within such narrow Limits, that finding it difficult to support himself with any tolerable Decency, he applied to the *British* Court for a Pension, obtained it, and has enjoyed it ever since.\* Most People consider this Obligation to the Court, as a Circumstance greatly aggravating his Crime, by mixing Ingratitude with Treason ; but some are of Opinion that the Reality of this Aggravation depends upon the Nature of the Pension, and that we must first be satisfied whether it was a royal Bounty or a Ministerial Bribe, before we venture to determine how far he was blameable merely on this Head.

While

\* Five hundred Pounds, as 'tis generally said.

While the Rebellion lay in embryo, we find no Footsteps of his Lordship's being in the Plot. On the contrary before the Battle of *Preston Pans* he bestirred himself in Opposition to that Party which he afterwards embraced. We are told that his Countess involved him in that ill-concerted and desperate Undertaking, in the Prosecution of which he wrought his own Destruction: That being at *Edinburgh* when the Pretender enter'd that City, she was charm'd with the gay Appearance of the young Adventurer and the Principal of his Attendants; with his affable Treatment of the Ladies in general, and distinguished Complaisance to herself in particular: That being of a gay Disposition, fond of Novelty, eager to be the first in all publick Diversions and parties of Pleasure, intoxicated at finding herself distinguish'd by a Person whom she already consider'd as a Monarch; she fell a Prey to her Vanity and Ambition, and, tho' of a Presbyterian Family, was soon converted to the Principles of Jacobitism. The Earl her Husband had not Resolution long to withstand her Solicitations, especially after General *Cope's* defeat, on which the Rebel party was surprizingly elavated, looking upon  
all

all who now refused to join them as stupid or infatuated. At length *Kilmarnock* joined the Pretender's Standard, and was received with Marks of great Esteem and Distinction; being declared of the Privy Council, made Colonel of the Guards, and promoted to the Degree of a General.

How this Lord behaved in his new Capacities of Statesman and General, so foreign from his former manner of Life, is clearly known to few; but common Report says that he conducted himself with Courage and Resolution, till the Day of the Battle of *Culloden*, when, foreseeing the Fate of his Party, he absented himself from his Corps, and either confused by his Fears, or prompted by Despair, (choosing to run the Hazard of Death, rather than live a Vagabond) he almost unaccountably fell into the Hands of the King's Troops.

*Arthur Elphinstone*, Lord *Balmerino*, is of a very ancient tho' not very numerous *Scotch* Family; which is said to have first come from *Germany*. The first of this Family who arrived at the Dignity of Peerage, was created a Baron by King *James the First*, by the Name and Title of Lord *Balmerino*. *John* Great Grandson



son to this Nobleman, and Father to Lord *Balmerino* beheaded on *Tower-Hill* with Lord *Kilmarnock*, was in the Reign of Queen Anne made General of the Mint, and Sheriff of the County of *Edinburgh*; and in 1713 was elected one of the sixteen Peers of *Scotland*, having the Privilege of sitting, as representatives of that Kingdom, in the Parliament of *Great Britain*. *James* the Son of this Lord *John*, and elder Brother to the late Lord *Arthur*, was bred to the Law, and made a very considerable Figure at the Bar; and was ever esteemed a Gentleman of great Honour and Integrity; he attained to a Seat on the Bench, and discharged the Duty of a Judge to the entire Satisfaction of all who knew him \*: He died in the Year 1744, and

\* To this Account it may not be improper to subjoin the following, by another Hand. One of the Ancestors of the Lord *Balmerino* beheaded on the 18th of *August* 1746, was Secretary of State to King *James I.* and was tried at *St. Andrew's* in *Scotland*, *March* 10, 1609, 7 *Jac. I.* for High Treason; the Case being thus, He was a professed Protestant, but upon what Motive is not known, often pressed the King to write a Letter of Compliment to the Pope, which his Majesty refus'd to do; whereupon *Balmerino* wrote the Letter, and bringing the King several Dispatches to sign at a Time when his Majesty was in Haste to go a Hunting, thrust it in among the rest; and the King thro'



and leaving no Issue was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Brother *Arthur*, beheaded, as aforesaid, with *Kilmarnock*. Lord *Arthur* served under the Duke of *Argyle*, at the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1715, having the Command of a Company: However he soon threw up his Commission, and joined the Rebels. But this was not till it was too late to do the *Pretender* any Service. He brought with him only his menial Servants; nor does it appear he made any Figure among them, either in a civil or military Capacity. Before that Rebellion was entirely quashed, he escaped to the Continent, and lived abroad till the young *Pretender's* late Expedition into *Scotland*, whither *Balme-*

thro' hurry sign'd it; the Letter thus sign'd was sent away, and no more was heard of it, till some Years after Cardinal Bellarmine mentioning it to the King's Disadvantage, his Majesty was obliged to take Notice of it, to question the Secretary, and bring him to Trial: But after a short Imprisonment, the King pardoned him, and restored his Blood and Estate.

*John Lord Balmerino*, Son of the above Lord, was one of the most violent Covenanting Chiefs against King *Charles I.* He was tried Dec. 3, 1634, 10 *Car I.* for a Libel against the King; which, according to the Laws of Scotland at that Time, was Death; and found Guilty. But upon his solemn Protestation of Loyalty for the future, the King was pleased to pardon him, which Pardon he received on his Knees, before the Council at Edinburgh,

*rino* was one of the very few who attended him.

The Battle of *Culloden* was fought on the 16th of *April*, 1746, and Lord *Balmerino* being amongst the Prisoners taken by his Majesty King *George's* Troops, under the Command of that glorious young Hero *William* Duke of *Cumberland*, was sent, together with the Earls of *Kilmarnock* and *Cromartie*, to the Tower of *London*.

And, *July* 28, these three Lords were removed from the Tower to *Westminster-Hall*, the Place appointed for trying them. They were conveyed in three Coaches. In the first went the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, with Governor *Williamson* of the Tower, and another Gentleman, Captain of the Guard. In the second went the Earl of *Cromartie*, attended by Capt. *Marshall*; and in the third went the Lord *Balmerino*, with Mr. *Fowler* the Gentleman-Gaoler of the Tower, who had by him the Axe covered. In this Manner, under a strong Guard of Foot-Soldiers, they proceeded to *Westminster-Hall*, where the Lord Chancellor *Hardwick*, who on this Occasion was appointed Lord High-Steward, with the rest of the Peers having taken their Seats according to their Seniority, or right of Precedence, Proclamation was made  
for

for the Lieutenant of the *Tower* to return the Precept (or Order) to him directed, with the Bodies of the Prisoners: Which done, the Gentleman - Gaoler brought the Prisoners to the Bar. Then Proclamation being made for the King's Evidence to appear, the King's Council opened the Indictment; upon which *Kilmarnock* was brought to the Bar, and then his Bill of Indictment for High-Treason was read, to which his Lordship pleaded guilty, and desired to be recommended to his Majesty's Mercy. *Cromartie*, also pleaded guilty, and prayed for Mercy. But *Balmerino* pleaded not guilty, alledging that he was not at *Carlisle* at the Time specified in his Indictment; whereupon six Witnesses for the Crown were called in and examined, who proved that his Lordship entered *Carlisle* (tho' not the same Day) Sword in hand, at the Head of a Regiment called after his own Name *Elphinstone's* Horse. To this his Lordship made an Exception, which was over-ruled. The Lord High Steward then asked him if he had any Witness, or any Thing further to offer in his Defence; to which *Balmerino* replied " he was sorry to have given their " Lordships so much Trouble, and had " nothing more to say." Hereupon their Lordships

Lordships retired out of the Hall to the House of Peers, where the Opinion of the Judges was asked, touching the Overt Act, which they declaring to be not material, as other Facts were proved beyond Contradiction, their Lordships returned, and the Lord High Steward putting the Question to the youngest Baron, " whether *Arthur Lord Balmerino* was guilty " or not guilty." He clapt his Right Hand to his Left Breast, and said " guilty " upon my Honour my Lord ;" and so did the Rest of the Peers. Then the Prisoners being again called to the Bar, the Lord high Steward declared their Resolutions : And they were ordered to be brought up on the 30th at Eleven o'Clock in the Morning to receive Sentence. Written Notice was given them to bring what they might have to offer in Arrest of Judgment, — There were 136 Peers present.

On *Wednesday* the 30th the Lord High-Steward and the Rest of the Peers having resumed their Seats in *Westminster-Hall*, and the Prisoners being again brought before them, the Lord *Balmerino* pleaded in Arrest of Judgment, that his Indictment was found in the County of *Surrey*, and this being a Point of Law, desired that  
he

he might be allowed Council to argue it; on this the Lords adjourned to their Chamber to consider of it, and soon after returned; ordered his Plea to be argued on *Friday* next, and appointed Mess. *Willbraham* and *Forrester* for his Council.

Lord *Cromartie* on being asked what he had to urge against Judgment being passed upon him, flung himself entirely on his Majesty's Clemency, in a moving Speech, which, with the Intercession of his Friends, hath hitherto prevailed on his Majesty to respite the Fate of this Lord.

Lord *Kilmarnock* being put to the Question, why Sentence of Death should not pass upon him, made the following pathetic Speech, viz.

May it please your Grace, and my Lords.

*I HAVE* already, from a due Sense of my Folly, and the Heinousness of those Crimes with which I stand charged, confessed myself guilty, and obnoxious to those Punishments which the Laws of this Land have wisely provided for Offences of so deep a Dye; nor would I have your Lordships to suspect that what I am now to offer is intended to extenuate those Crimes, or palliate my Offences; no, I mean only to address myself



*self to your Lordship's merciful Disposition, to excite so much Compassion in your Lordship's Breasts as to prevail on your Grace, and this honourable House, to interceed with his Majesty for his Royal Clemency.*

*Though the Situation I am now in, and the Folly and Rashness which has exposed me to this Disgrace, covers me with Confusion, when I reflect upon the unsullied Honour of my Ancestors, yet I cannot help mentioning their unshaken Fidelity and steady Loyalty to the Crown, as a proper Subject to excite that Compassion which I am now soliciting : My Father was an early and steady Friend to the Revolution, and was very active in promoting every Measure that tended to settle and secure the Protestant Succession in these Kingdoms ; and particularly in that great Event that gave the finishing Hand to the Establishment of the present illustrious Family ; I mean the Union of the Kingdoms : He not only in his publick Capacity promoted these Events, but in his Private supported them ; and brought me up, and endeavoured to instill into my early Years, those Principles of the Revolution which had always been the Rule of his Actions.*

*It had been happy for me, my Lords, that I had always been influenced by his Precepts, and acted up to his Example : Yet, I believe, upon the strictest Enquiry it will appear, that*  
*the*



*the whole Tenor of my Life, from my first entering into the World, till the unhappy Minute in which I was seduced to join in this Rebellion, has been agreeable to my Duty and Allegiance, and consistent with the strictest Loyalty.*

*For the Truth of this I need only appeal to the Manner in which I have educated my Children. the eldest of whom has the Honour to bear a Commission under his Majesty, and has always behaved like a Gentleman; I brought him up in the true Principles of the Revolution, and an Abhorrence of Popery and arbitrary Power; his Behaviour is known to many of this honourable House, and therefore I take the Liberty to appeal to your Lordships, if it is possible that my Endeavours in his Education could have been attended with such Success, if I had not myself been sincere in those Principles, and an Enemy to those Measures which have now involved me and my Family in Ruin. Had my Mind at that time been tainted with Disloyalty and Disaffection, I could not have dissimulated so with my own Family, but some Tincture of it would have devolved to my Children.*

*I have endeavoured, as much as my Capacity or Interest would admit, to be serviceable to the Crown on all Occasions; and even at the breaking out of the Rebellion, I was*  
so

*So far from approving their Measures, or shewing the least Proneness to promote their unnatural Scheme, that by my my Interest in Kilmarnock, and Places adjacent, I prevented Numbers from joining them, and encouraged the Country as much as possible to continue firm to their Allegiance.*

*When that unhappy Hour came, that I became a Party, which was not till after the Battle of Preston Pans, I was far from being a Person of any Consequence amongst them; I neither provided Arms nor raised a single Man for their Service: Whilst I continued with them, I endeavoured to moderate their Cruelty; and was happily instrumental in saving the Lives of many of his Majesty's Loyal Subjects, whom they had taken Prisoners: I assisted the Sick and Wounded, and did all in my Power to make their Confinement tolerable.*

*I had not been long with them before I saw my Error, and reflected with Horror on the Guilt of swerving from my Allegiance to the best of Sovereigns; the Dishonour which it reflected upon myself; and the fatal Ruin which is necessarily brought upon my Family. I then determined to leave them and submit myself to his Majesty's Clemency: For this Purpose I separated myself from my Corps at the Battle of Culloden, and staid to surrender myself a Prisoner*

*Prisoner, though I had frequent Opportunities and might have escaped with great Ease; for the Truth of which I appeal to the Person to whom I surrendere'd*

*It is with the utmost Abhorrence and Detestation I have seen a Letter from the French Court, presuming to dictate to a British Monarch the Manner he should deal with his Rebellious Subjects: I am not so much in love with Life, nor so void of a Sense of Honour, as to expect it upon such an Intercession: I depend only upon the Intercession of this merciful House, and the innate Clemency of his sacred Majesty.*

*But if, my Lords, if all I have offered is not a sufficient Motive to your Lordships to induce you to employ your Interest with his Majesty for his Royal Clemency in my Behalf, I shall lay down my Life with the utmost Resignation; and my last Moments shall be employed in fervent Prayers for the Preservation of the illustrious House of Hanover, and the Peace and Prosperity of Great-Britain.*

On Friday, Aug. 1. The Lord High Steward went to the House of Peers in grand Procession, and after being seated, and the Peers in their Robes, Proclamation was made for Silence, and for bringing the Prisoners to the Bar, which was

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done

done accordingly, with the Axe carried before them.

Then the Earls of *Kilmarnock* and *Cromarty* were ask'd if they had any thing to propose why Judgment should not pass against them; to which they answer'd in the Negative.

Then his Grace inform'd Lord *Balmorino*, that having started an Objection, desired Council, and had their Assistance, he was now to make use of it, if he thought fit to argue that Point. To this his Lordship answer'd, he was sorry for the Trouble he had given his Grace and the Peers; that he would not have taken that Step, if he had not been perswaded there was some Ground for the Objection; but that his Council having satisfied him there was nothing therein that could turn to his Service, he declined having them heard, and was resolved to rely upon his Majesty's Mercy.

His Grace proceeded next to make a very clear, nervous, and pathetick Speech to the Prisoners, in which he explained the Nature, and insisted on the Circumstances attending, and the Consequences that followed their Crime; he shewed the Beauty and Excellency of our happy Constitution, in Church and State; he most elegantly touched on the Zeal expressed by all  
Ranks

Ranks and Degrees of People, Clergy and Laity, Nobility, Gentry, Merchants, &c. in its Support; which shewed the Folly, as well as Wickedness, of every Attempt to subvert it; and having, in the most affecting Manner, applied in particular to the Lords at the Bar the Topicks he had insisted upon, after a short Pause, he pronounced the following Sentence:

‘ That you *William* Earl of *Kilmar-*  
 ‘ *nock*, *George* Earl of *Cronarty*, and *Ar-*  
 ‘ *thur* Lord *Balmerino*, return to the Pri-  
 ‘ son of the Tower, from whence you  
 ‘ came; from thence you must be drawn  
 ‘ to the Place of Execution; when you  
 ‘ come there you must be hanged by the  
 ‘ Neck, but not till you be dead, for you  
 ‘ must be cut down alive, then your  
 ‘ Bowels must be taken out, and burnt  
 ‘ before your Faces; then your Heads  
 ‘ must be sever’d from your Bodies, and  
 ‘ and each of your Bodies divided into  
 ‘ four Quarters; and these must be at the  
 ‘ King’s Disposal. And God Almighty  
 ‘ be merciful to your Souls.’

After the above Sentence was pronounced, the Lord High Steward informed the condemn’d Lords, that his Majesty, out of Regard to their Quality, had changed the Manner of their Deaths from hanging, &c. to beheading. Then the



Prisoners being re-conducted to the Tower, the Lord High Steward broke his Staff, declaring that now his Commission expired; which done he withdrew, and the whole House broke up.

After the Condemnation of the above Lords, two of them, *viz.* *Kilmarnock* and *Cromarty*, were zealously recommended to the royal Clemency; and the latter had his Sentence respited, but whether he will obtain a Pardon or not is yet uncertain.—*Note the Time of writing this Article was August 20, 1746.*

During his Residence in the Tower after Condemnation, Lord *Kilmarnock* behaved in a Manner becoming a Christian, a Protestant, a Gentleman, and a Penitent. He was closely attended by that excellent Divine, and good Man, the Rev. Mr. *James Foster*, a Baptist Minister, who spared no Pains to fit his Lordship for a better State; by convincing him of the Folly and Wickedness of the Crime for which he was so justly condemned.—As for Lord *Balmerino*, he was a *Roman Catholic*, and seemed so well satisfied with his Fate, as to need no Repentance; therefore he retained his usual unconcerned Temper, and humorous Turn of Mind to the last. Hence many quaint Stories were trump'd up and related of him, and  
tho'



tho' some of the odd Things, and humorous Sayings imputed to him may possibly be Genuine, yet as they are not perfectly well attested, they deserve not a Place in this Tract.

On *Monday, August 18, 1746.* The Day appointed for the Execution, about six o'Clock in the Morning, 1000 of the Foot-Guards, a Troop of Life-Guards, and a Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, marched through the City, to *Tower Hill*, to attend the Execution. About 9 o'Clock. The Sheriffs, attended by their Officers, viewed the Place of Execution, to see that the Scaffold was in proper Order, and also a House near adjoining to the Scaffold, in which two Rooms were hung with black, wherein the Lords were to remain some Time before they mounted the Scaffold. At Ten the Sheriffs, &c. went to the *Tower*, from whence they conducted the two Rebel Lords to the aforementioned House, the Order of the Procession being as follows. 1. The Constables of the *Tower Hamlets.* 2. The Knight Marshall's Men and Tipstaves. 3. The Sheriffs Officers. 4. The two Prisoners, attended by the Sheriffs, and the Divines. 5. The Tower Warders. 6. A Guard of Musqueteers. 7. Two Hearses and a Mourning Coach ;  
mean

mean Time the Block was fitted on the Stage, and cover'd with black Cloth ; and ten Sacks of Saw-Dust were brought up to strew on the Floor of the Scaffold. Soon after two Coffins were brought, cover'd with black Cloth, with gilt Nails, &c. On the other was a Plate with this Inscription, viz. "*Gulielmus Comes de Kilmar-nock, decollat 18 Augusti, 1746. Ætat. suæ 42.*" With an Earl's Coronet over it, and a Coronet over each of the six Handles ; on the other Coffin was a Plate with this Inscription, viz. "*Arthurus Dominus de Balmerino, decollat 18 Augusti, 1746, Ætat. suæ 58.*" With a Baron's Coronet over it, and six others over the Handles.

At three Quarters past eleven, the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, with the Sheriffs. Mr. *Foster* the dissenting Minister, the Rev. Mr. *Hume*, and some other Gentlemen came upon the Scaffold, and the Earl bowed towards the Tower, the People standing thickest that Way, and on his left Hand towards Wapping. His Lordship behaved with great Decency. and after a few Minutes spent in Conversation with the Gentlemen about him, in which he declared himself thoroughly penitent for his past Misconduct ; he employ'd a few Minutes more in his Devotions, after which

which he took leave of those about him, saluting his Friends, particularly Mr. *Foster* and — *Ross*, one of the King's Officers on the Scaffold. He then took off the Bag from his Hair, which was done up in the Manner of a Bag-Wig, and by the Help of his Gentleman pulled off his Coat and Cravat. He next put on a Damask Cap, made of a Napkin, after which he spoke to the Executioner, who seemed to be much dejected, encouraging him to discharge his Office with Resolution. His Hair seeming to be in the Way, he put it under his Cap, the Collar of his Shirt was tuck'd in, and then his Neck being entirely bare, he kneeled down, and laid it on the Block; but being told that his Arms lay too near his Head, and might therefore be cut by the Axe, he raised himself up, then laid his Head down again, and properly adjusted the Position of his whole Body: However he raised his Head again, but after laying it on the Block the third Time he gave the Signal, and the Executioner, at one Blow sever'd his Head from his Body, except a small Bit of Skin and Flesh, which oblig'd him to strike a second Blow; which done, the Head fell into a large Piece of Sclarlet Cloth, held by a Man to receive it, and both the Head and Body were immediately put into the Coffin, and conveyed into the Hearse, in which they  
were

were carried to Governor *Williamson's* House in the *Tower* : His Lordship had requested that his Body might remain uninterr'd three or four Days after Execution. While on the Scaffold he pray'd so devoutly, and his whole Behaviour had so much in it of the Christian Penitent, and the Gentleman, that thousands of the Spectators beheld his melancholy Catastrophe with Tears in their Eyes. He was dress'd in Black, his Stature was tall, and his Make and Air were genteel. Having been indisposed for some Days before, he appear'd very faint, however he gave Way to no childish Fears, but submitted to his Fate like a Man.

Different, widely different, was the Conduct and Fate of the more intrepid, and surely I may say the more hardened *Balmorino*. This Lord, deaf to the Dictates of common Sense, blind to the visible Sources of his Country's Happiness or Misery (or foolishly mistaking the one for the other) obstinately persisting in those Prejudices of which he might have easily been convinc'd, had he submitted his Understanding to the Guidance of Candour and Impartiality : this unhappy Nobleman, I say, tenaciously adhered to the Principles of Jacobitism to the last Moments of his Life, in spite of all the Reasoning, all the Evidence, all the Demonstrative

strative Arguments that were set before him, since he was brought Prisoner into *England*.

As soon as the Scaffold was cleared from the Blood of the beheaded *Kilmarnock*, fresh Saw-dust scattered on the Floor, a fresh Cloth on the Block, and the Executioner had shifted himself, (having been pretty much sprinkled with the Blood of the deceased) then *Balmerino* came upon the Scaffold, in his Regimentals, and a Tye-wig. His Coat was blue, turned up with Red, and Brass Buttons: His Countenance serene, his Air free and easy, he looked quite unconcerned, and like one going on a Party of Pleasure, or some Business of little or no Importance, rather than upon the awful Voyage into the unknown Regions of Eternity. After looking round him with an Air of Surprise at the prodigious Multitude of the Spectators, he took his Spectacles out of his Pocket, then opened a Paper which he read distinctly enough to be heard by all upon the Scaffold; which done he deliver'd the Paper to the Sheriffs. Among other Things specified the above Paper, most of which are not proper for publick Inspection, he solemnly disavowed his being one of those who advis'd or approved the giving no Quarter to the King's Troops at the Battle of *Culloden*. After this he walked about the



Scaffold, seemingly under no Concern. He enquired after his Hearse, asked for the Warder of the Tower, the same I suppose who had principally attended his Lordship, to whom he gave his Wig and some Money. He also looked earnestly at his Coffin, examined the Inscription, and said it was right. He then shook Hands with the Executioner, encouraged him, gave him a Purse of Money, and particular Directions how and where to strike: Then handling the Axe, and examining the Edge of it, he very expeditiously undress'd himself, and that with so unconcerned an Air, flinging his Cloaths upon his Coffin, that he rather look'd like a ready Executioner himself, than a Person going to be executed. When he took off his Wig, he put on a Cap made off *Scotch Plad*, saying, "he died a Scotsman." Having made himself ready, he suddenly kneeled down to the Block, laid his Head on it, and immediately giving the Signal, it was separated from the Body, but not without three Blows. This was owing to his Lordship's not giving the Executioner time. When *Kilmarnock* laid down his Head the last time, he did not give the Signal till after some Minutes, and during the Interval, the Executioner fixed the Axe firmly in his Hands, and frequently aimed it at the Earl's Neck: But *Balmerino* gave the Signal so much



much sooner than was expected, that the Executioner was forced to hurry the first Blow, which fell betwixt the Neck and Shoulders : However the second Blow took off the Head all but a Bit of Skin, which made a third Blow requisite. Thus died *Balmerino*, in a manner which we might justly term Heroical, had his Cause been better, for on that only does this Appellation depend: Else many Highwaymen and Criminals of that Stamp might be ranked with the greatest Heroes.—'Tis said that as the two Lords passed out of the Tower, in order to their Execution, the Governor, as is usual, said, " God bleſs King *George* ;" to which *Kilmarnock* decently replied by a Bow ; but *Balmerino* answer'd, " God bleſs K—g f—s." The Body of this inflexible Rebel being conveyed from the Scaffold in a Hearſe, was immediately buried in the Chapel within the Tower. The Perſon of this Lord was ordinary but his Make ſtrong ; and all his Limbs well ſet. He has left a Lady but no Children.

As ſoon as the Executions were over the Populace crowded upon the Scaffold, and in an Inſtant the black Bays with which the Scaffold was hung, and the Block covered, was piece-meal tore off, and moſt of the bloody Saw-duſt pocketed up. Yet it was obſerved that during the whole Solemnity,  
tho'

tho' the Hill, the Scaffolding for the Spectators, and all the Windows and Tops of the Houses were crowded, there did not happen the least Disturbance, or unlucky Accident to any one: All Persons attended with uncommon Decency, and Evenness of Temper, which evinces how much the People entered into the Rectitude of the Executions.

F I N I S.

